ILLINOIS STATESMAN.

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THE MOON.

In the last number of the Monthly Chronicle, we find some statements drawn from astronomical observations, which must be quite new to those who have hitherto supposed this planet to be inhabited by animal beings. The most powerful telescopes ever yet constructed do not enable us to see distinctly an object whose visual magnitude is so small as one second, corresponding to a mile on the surface of the moon. It therefore follows that an object, say a town, on the moon, measuring a mile across in each direction, would be too small to be discerned by any aid which telescopes have yet supplied. "If the moon be examined," says the writer, "for any length of time with the aid of the most ordinary telescopes, the observer cannot fail to be struck with the unalterable character of the outlines of light and shade upon her surface. These are so distinct and well defined, that they may be delineated with great exactness; and a map, exhibiting their appearance at any one time, will continue at all times to exhibit that appearance with the same fidelity and precision."

The first inference which he draws from this circumstance is, that the same side of the moon is always turned towards us, and as she turns round on her own axis, the Selenites or inhabitants of the moon, so denominated from the Greek word "moon," must have 328 hours' day light, followed by 328 hours' night. The next is that there are no clouds suspended around her, and a third inference, drawn from other data, is, that there are no indications whatever of seas and water in the moon; and if there is any atmosphere at all, it must be a thousand times less dense than that of the earth. It would require a perfect air pump to produce such a degree of rarification under a receiver, and such an atmosphere would, as far as regards all the phenomena of animal and vegetable life, be a vacuum. The following description gives a frightful picture of the "silvery orb of night."

"The character of the entire surface of the moon, so far as telescopic power has made it known to us, is just what might have been expected in a world deprived of air and water, and of the tribe of beings to whose life these are necessary. This most inhospitable planet exhibits a wide waste of the surface diversified by nothing but its lofty mountains and cavernous valleys. Chains of mountains and insulated hills are spread over every part of surface, and lift their menacing and precipitous sides frequently to the height of five perpendicular miles. In many places huge masses of earth spring directly from the plain and carry their peaked summits to the altitude of twenty thousand feet. Nor is the extent of the bases of these stupendous eminences less astounding than their heights. The diameters of the bases of several detached hills of this kind, which measure five miles in height, vary from 24 to 46 miles.

"But the circumstance which deprives the moon's surface of every trace of analgy with that of the earth, is the enormous circular cavities which are found in almost every part of it. Some of these caverns are four miles in depth, and forty miles in diameter. Their edge is generally defended by a high natural wall. Frequently a conical mountain rises to a considerable height from the bottom of this dark circular hole. The top of this cone is rendered visible, when the rays of the sun fall directly into the cavern. This internal conical mountain has sometimes a circular cavity in its apex, like the crater of a volcano.

"The provision which gives to the several planets the gradual returns of the seasons, is denied to the moon; and accordingly, not a trace can be discovered on her surface of the slightest variation, which can be ascribed to change of season.

"If, then, the moon be the habitation of living things, they must be constituted with functions very different from all those which characterize the animal and vegetable kingdoms of the earth. In the absence of an atmosphere, the Selenites cannot, of course, be respiratory animals. Sound, which depends on air for its production and conveyance, there can be none. Speech and hearing would, therefore be useless faculties.

"No azure firmament offers its mild tint to the eye of the Selenite. The blue of our sky is the proper color of our atmosphere. In the absence of an atmosphere, the firmament of the moon is one eternal and unvaried black, through which the glowing orb of the sun holds its solitary way, vainly endeavoring to diffuse brightness beyond the edge of his own disc. On the arid and ungrateful waste beneath, his genial rays fall in vain,—no atmosphere is present to collect, retain, and diffuse their warmth, and if they fail to sustain animal and vegetable life on the summits of our Alps and Andes, merely because of the rarified state of the atmosphere at those heights, how much more ineffectual must they be in the absence of any atmosphere whatever?

"Seeing, then, that while we find on all the planets the same provisions to fit them for the dwelling places of creatures like ourselves, and these provisions supplied in the same manner, and to the same extent; and, on the contrary, finding all of these arrangements, without one exception, denied to the moon—we must, in the absence of any direct evidence on this question, come to the conclusion, that our satellite is a barren, uninhabited waste, playing, doubtless, some necessary part in the creation, but not the higher one assigned to the earth and planets; that it is, in fine, a desert rock, rearing its naked head in the wide ocean of space, unappropriated to and unfitted for the resting place of any living thing."—*London paper.*

It is true of the mechanical arts as of any other profession, that "knowledge is power;" and we earnestly recommend to the attention of our friends among the young mechanics, the following excellent hints, copied from the Buffalo Journal:

HINTS TO YOUNG MECHANICS.—The first object of a mechanic, as it should be that of every one, is to become thoroughly acquainted with his particular business or calling. We are too apt to learn our trade or profession by halves; to practice it by halves; and hence, being compelled to live by halves, die by inches.

Study and labor to excel your competitors, & then you will not fail to command the patronage of the most liberal and discerning paymasters. There is a great variety of highly useful knowledge which appertains to every branch of business, that may be acquired by a course of judicious reading. This knowledge, well digested and systematized, constitutes the science of every occupation. Thus, if you are a carpenter, the science of architecture should be studied with profound attention; if a ship builder, the science of navigation and hydrostatics, and that combination of them which will give the largest capacity to a vessel with the least resistance from the water, and the greatest safety in time of danger from the elements. If you are a machinist or a millwright, the mechanic powers should be well understood and if the machinery is to be propelled by steam or water, you should study the science of hydraulics, and should have a perfect knowledge of the chemical combination of heat and water, both in its latent and active state, and understand how it happens that a quart of water converted into steam, which, by a thermometer, is no hotter than boiling water, yet will bring a gallon of water up to the same temperature. If you are a hatter, a dyer, a painter, or a tanner, there is no study so useful as chemistry.

The fact was known a quarter of a century to chemists, that gum shellac was insoluble in water, before any hatter ever used it to make waterproof hats. The whole art of giving beautiful and durable colors to different bodies entirely depends upon the chemical affinity of such bodies for the coloring material, and the affinity of this latter for the different colored rays of light.

We speak understandingly when we say that the tanners and the public in the United States lose millions annually from the lack of scientific knoledge how best to combine vegetable tanning with animal gelatin, which is the chemical process of making leather, call it by what names you please.

There is a vast amount of knowledge which is now completely useless, that ought to be brought home to the understanding of every operative in this Republic. We love industry, and respect all who practise it. But labor without study is like a body without a soul. Cultivate and enrich the mind with all useful knowledge, and rest assured that an intelligent understanding will teach the hands how to earn dollars when the ignorant only earn cents.

A man while in poverty is passed by unheeded and unnoticed as though he did not exist; his society is avoided, and his name associated with the low and vulgar; his views and opinions are not thought worthy a consideration, his difficulties and sufferings are nothing, his suggestions are not attended to, because no one thinks them of consequence; but let him pass to a state of wealth, let him become rich, it matters not how, and the scene changes, he finds himself surrounded by an army of cringing, bowing, sycophantic worldlings, he is greeted and noticed at every corner, all appear anxious to catch his smile and nod of recognition; his society is courted and sought—nothing low or vulgar belongs to him; his opinions and views are consulted on all occasions, though mentally he may hardly rank above idiotism; if he is sick bulletins of his state are issued, if he meets with losses all condole with him —his wish is almost law, those who avoid him when poor, now throng around him with the most sycophantic adulation! Such is the ways of a majority of mankind, there are a few exceptions to the common herd.—*Quincy Argus.*

From the Wabash Courier.

MY HOME IS IN THE WEST.

My home is in the West,
Where forests grow and waters flow,
And the river's mighty breast
Bears up a host, their country's boast,
To live in the distant West.

I came from the rising sun,
Where the loved ones are, whose every care
Is a prayer for the wand'ring one,
Where hearts will burn for my return,
When the task of life is done.

I left them all behind,
For the silent tomb, with all its gloom,
Spares not the good and kind,
And some are gone, with the breath of morn,
To the home of the godly mind.

And some I left in tears,
For who can know, if I shall go,
To stay their hopes and fears,
When silent death, with a noisome breath,
May freeze the dropping tears.

Then away to the forest shade,
Where the Indian king, in the council ring,
Hath waved the soldier's blade,
And danced in glee o'er the brave and free,
For in freedom's grave they laid.

To the Prairie we will hie
Where Bison roams, the wild-horse foams,
And the thirsting man may die;
Where the hunter's horn, in the early morn,
Will sound through the arching sky.

My home is in the *West*;
And yet my heart would gladly part
With all, if it were blest
With the voice of home, when I should roam
No more, but live at rest.

My home is in the *West*,
Where the brave and free, will ever be,
And the good, the great, the best,
Will extend the hand to the stranger band,
As a welcome to the *West*. *W. H. W.*

From the University Magazine.

ALL MUST FADE.

Where are the modest violets gone,
That grew so kindly sweet;
And as the Queen of May passed on
Were strewed beneath her feet?
Maiden Spring! not long can stay—
Violets must fade away.

Where are the flowers I loved the best,
The glowing roses—say?
That decked the village maiden's breast,
And peasant's hat so gay?
Youth! the summer months must fly,
And the brilliant roses die.

Then lead me to the streamlet's brink;
In murmurs soft and low,
It bids the thirsty blossoms drink,
That on the margin grow.
The sun was fierce—the wind was high—
The streamlet's pebbled bed is dry.

Show me the bower I loved of old,
To rest me unperceived;
Where tales of simple love were told—
By simple hearts believed.
The leaves are gone—the flowers are dead;
The cool and fragrant shade is fled.

The gentle girl, whom when she met
My gaze, her eyes ne'er raised,
But on the timid violet
(Her own sweet emblem) gazed—
Beauty withers, and the maid
Like the leaves and bowers must fade.

But where is he who passed his hours,
Lost in a pleasing dream;
Who sung the shepherdess—the flowers—
The arbor and the stream?
Fairy flies—life soon is o'er—
The youthful Poet is no more.

IMMORTAL BACHELORS.—The London Court Journal has an article on those fellows, which we give with pleasure. How very true it is that there is a catalogue—a long one, too, of immortal husbands—immortal, at least, in the hearts of their wives!

"We have observed in twenty newspapers a catalogue of illustrious names arrayed against matrimony. An immortal regiment of bachelors heads the cavalcade in honor of celibacy:—

Newton, Locke, Bayle, Gibbon, Hume, Adam Smith, Harvey, Leibnitz, Bayle, Hobbes, Hamden, Sir F. Drake, Earl of Essex, Pitt, Michael Angelo, the three Caracci, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Hayden, Handel, Wolsey, Pascal, Fenelon, Pope, Akenside, Goldsmith, Gray, Collins, Thomas, and Jeremy Bentham. Then comes the ancients, with nearly all their great Philosophers—Plato, Pythagoras, Epicurus, Bion, Anaxagoras, Heraclitus, Democritus, and Diogenes. Destinguished men, who, tho' married, were unhappy in that state, bring up the rear: Aristotle, Socrates, Pittacus, Periander, Euripides, and Aristophanes. Among the modern, Boccaccio, Dante, Milton, Steele, Addison, Dryden, Moliere, Racine, Sterne, Garrick, and Bacon.

'Of course this list might be lengthened, although there are names in it that have no business in such company. But what does it amount to? The names are glorious ones, we own; and that is one reason why they should not have been borne singly, but bestowed upon females worthy the glory of bearing them. Sir Isaac Newton should have had a Lady Newton, and then the profane paws of his little dog would doubtless have been prevented from destroying his invaluable paper.—Adam Smith, again, manifestly required an Eve Smith for a companion.—What right had a Bachelor to such a name as Adam, the great founder of matrimony? Sir Francis Drake should have had his duck also. Gibbon we know would have married, if he could have risen from his illustrious knees as readily as he could fall upon them before a lady. Locke needed that key to happiness, a wife; and Bayle should have 'justified bail' in the Court of Cupid. A lady should have sat by the fireside of Hobbes. Pope—great Alexander—should have had his Statira; Gray should have married a blue; Michael Angelo ought to have paired off with an angel of the opposite sex; and as for the three Caracci, they should have chosen three graces for their partners. Diogenes, who went rambling about, looking for an honest man—what folly!—why did'nt he turn his lantern among the women? He might have left a dozen honest men to inherit his name. But this is philosophy!—Among the moderns, again, who lived unhappily with their wives—we have no doubt that Milton found his Paradise Lost 'when the first Mrs. Milton left his house;' Steele was probably case-hardened; Sterne, wanting in the softness essential to domesticity; and if Bacon could not claim the 'flitch,' it was most likely his own fault.'

'But we protest against any one of these illustrious personages, who lived before Malthus was borne, being ranked among the Malthusians. We deny their assumed celibacy.

Nothing in the world is single,

says the phylosophical poet; and all these great immortals were married to daughters of one common mother, Glory. Each took a female, called Fame, for a bride; and remote posterity will hardly issue a sentence of divorce in one of the hundred instances. And even had they literally intended, by their abstinences from the more mortal kind of marriage, to pronounce a virdict against it; had those who were—themselves being to blame—unhappily wedded, recorded their dislike to matrimony in matter of fact terms—what of it? There are names in the long catalogue of illustrious poets, painters, and philosophers—statesmen heroes, kings—that might be arrayed on the other side in an overwhelming multitude.

'Meanwhile it is curious to reflect upon, though not easy to calculate, the consequences to mankind, and the *fathers* of all these intellectual germs entertained a dislike to matrimony, and reduced the principle of celibacy to practice. What sons, that have proved suns indeed, would then have been wanting to the enlightenment, and glory, and moral culture of world!'

NEW SOCIETY.

A society of an extraordinary character has just been founded at Boston, under the appellation of "The New England Non-Resistance Society." Its constitution, among other similar things declares "that no one who profess s to have the spirit of christ can consistently sue a man at law for redress of injuries, or thrust any evil doer into prison, or fill any office under which he would come under obligations to execute penal enactments, or take any part in the military service, or acknowledge allegiance to any human government, or justify any man in fighting in defence of property, liberty, or religion," etc. Truly, Jack Cade is come again. One would think from this and other specimens which might be given, that a company of theives, pick-pockets, etc, had got together and framed a constitution to protect themselves against the laws.

The society, it is stated, consists of 122 men, and 42 women; total, 164. Of these men, 8 are marked as having withdrawn, and the President elect of the society, Hon. S. Willard, could not "go it" through the primary meetings. The 164 members of the society were from Pennsylvania, and each of the New England States, except Vermont, which, it seems, connot yet give up Canada.—*Chistian Statesman.*

ADVERTISEMENTS—THEIR USE.—Under the head of "Philosophy of Advertising," an old Scotch tradesman gives the following excellent hints for the guidance of young men embarking in business.—It is useless for us to impress these remarks upon our readers —for they already "know what's what."—*Quincy Argus.*

The first utility of frequent and regular advertising consists in this: there is at all times a large class of persons, both in country and town, who have no fixed places for the purchase of certain necessary articles, and are ready to be swayed and drawn towards any particular place which is earnestly brought under their notice. Indifferent to all, they yield without hesitation to the first who asks. Then in the country, a consideraible number of persons, who wish a supply of the articles advertised, and do not know of any particular place where it is to be got, being thus furnished with the address of a person who can supply them, naturally open a communication with that address, which perhaps, lead to much ulterior business. People in the country are also liable to be favorably impressed by a frequent sight of a name in the newspapers. The advertising party acquires distinction in their eyes, and thus they are led in making a choice, to prefer him. But by the most important effect of advertising is one of an indirect nature: it conveys impression that the party—pretending or not pretending, quackish or not quackish—is anxious for business. One who is anxious for business, is unavoidably supposed to be an industrious, attentive, civil person, who keeps the best of articles at the cheapest rate, does every thing in the neatest and most tradesmanlike manner, and in general uses every expedient to gratify and attach customers.—People, of course, like to purchase under those circumstances, and the system of advertising assuring them that such circumstances exist at this particular shop, they select it accordingly. Such are the opinions of the old tradesman alluded to, and they are, certainly supported by fact; for wherever an extensive or regular system of advertising is practised, and no back-drawing or unconquerable circumstances exist, it is usually seen to be attended with a considerable share of success.

The following beautiful passage is from an oration recently delivered by Judge Reid, of Florida:

"In a Republic such as ours, then, human happiness may be promoted by the wisdom, justice, firmness, and moderation of those who are the chosen servants of the people; by free suffrage and the absence of property qualifications to office; by an independent judiciary; by laws which shall protect effectually life, liberty, and property; by opposing and preventing the amalgamation of the money power with the political power; by opposition to monopolies; by great caution in the grant of charters, and by so restraining them, when granted, as to make them subject, useful, and profitable to the people; by legislating as little as possible in favor of individual interests: let individual interests be left to themselves, under the protecting safeguard of equal laws; by abolishing the *idolatry of men*, and substituting for it devotion *to principle*; by a strict construction of constitutional powers; by the diffusion of knowledge; by inspiring every generation, as it presses forward upon the stage of life, with an abhorrence of the craft and agonies of stratagem, or selfish ambition, and with a pure love for *liberty and the people;* and especially, most especially, by cultivating the *female intellect*.

"On you, fair daughters of my country, will mainly depend the characters and fortunes of the new State. Your smiles and your beauties are the roses that border and bloom along the path of human life. They cheer and comfort the soldier in the battle field—the sailor on the bounding billow—the sage in the deep recesses of the closet. When you approve, virtue becomes more bright, serene, and beautiful; when you disapprove, vice assumes a darker and more hideous aspect. It is to your eyes the first looks of childhood are directed in search of affection; from your lips the first lispings of infancy are caught; boyhood repeats his first lessons at your knee, and manhood follows where you point the way. Exert, then all your influence; scatter wide the blessings you have the power to bestow. Speak the words of instruction and encouragement, dictated by your own pure hearts, and the State of Florida—the new State—will be made free, prosperous, and happy, by the graces and virtue of her daughters, and the wisdom and incorruptible integrity of her sons."

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 1C.

MEXICO.—The U. S. vessels of war Grampus and Erie arrived at the Balize on Sunday last, from the Mexican coast, having on board for merchants of this city, 224,270 dollars in silver. No recent movements of any importance in Mexico are reported As might be expected, the Government is sending reinforcements to Vera Cruz. Large bodies of troops are marching from the interior to that point, in anticipation of an assault from the French fleet. In the Mexican army at Morelia, there had been a disturbance among the soldiers but by the last accounts the mutiny had been suppressed. An extraordinary loan had been decreed by the Mexican Congress for the purpose of meeting the expense of defending the coast. The blockading squadron before Vera Cruz consists of two frigates and several smaller vessels. From this fact It appears that the expected reinforcement had not arrived from France. So soon as this addition is made to the strength of the fleet, it is confidently anticipated that an attempt will be made upon Vera Cruz. This conjecture receives confirmation form the fact that the blockading vessels had been withdrawn from before Matamoras and Tampico, and were concentrating on Vera Cruz.

TEXAS.—The arrivals from Texas yesterday brought no news of special interest. The country was quiet, but aprehensions were expressed of difficulties with the Indians on the frontier.

The Glaveston Gazette states that arrangements are now in progress by extensive merchantile houses, both in London and Paris, to secure a direct trade with that place, and their speedy completion is beyond a doubt. Such is the interest beginning to be felt in relation to Texas by many of the citizens of the Old World, especialy Great Britain, that the tide of emigration which has hitherto flowed from thence to the United States is now likely to be directed to this quarter, and will probably ere long put in requisition a line of packets rivalling in speed and style any which has hitherto plied between the United States and England.—*Bulletin.*

TEXAS AND THE U. S.

We understand that the Texas Minister, on the occasion of exchanging the ratifications of the boundary convention lately published, delivering to the Acting Secretary of State a note, in which, after stating in friendly terms that although, since the note of Mr. FORSYTH declined the proposition submitted by Texas for her admission into the Union, the question of annexation had been considered by the U. States Government as finally disposed of, yet, inasmuch as the impression appeared still to remain upon the public mind in both countries that the proposition was still pending, he had been instructed by his Government to communicate to that of the U. States its formal and absolute withdrawal of that propositioo.

NO PARTY MEN.

The celebrated Dean Swift, in a passage in one of his essays, thus felicitously hits off the true character of a "no party man:"

"*A man of no party.*—Whoever gives himself this character, you may depend upon it, *is of a party*, but of such a party as he is ashamed to own. For, even while he says he is of no party, you may observe from the whole of his discourse that he is plainly prejudiced in favor of *one party*, and that, too, always the worst. And the true reason of his not declaring is, that he thinks the party *not yet strong enough* to protect him. The justice of the cause or the goodness of the intention seems to be wholly out of this gentleman's schemes. The only distinction he goes by is to be politically of *no party*, that he *may be occasionally of either*. Others there are, who are really of a party, and don't know it; they carry on designs, which are kept secret from them; and these indeed are such insignificant tools of a party that they may properly enough be said to be of no party; they are machines purely passive, and, without any will of their own, obey the impulse of the wheel that moves them. But you shall never hear a man of true principles say he is a man of *no party;* he declares he is of a party, if resolutely to stand by and defend the Constitution must be called being of a party. But the other party, it seems, must be divided into two sorts; those who are of a party, and those who are of no party at all. With the gentlemen who apply this latter expression to themselves, I would beg leave to reason thus: either they are of a party, or they are not; if they are, they prevaricate grossly (not to use a more unmannerly expression) while they give out the contrary; if they are

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not, they ought to be ashamed of such an infamous neutrality, and of deserting that cause which they are bound in honor and conscience to defend."

From the Delaware County (Pa.) Union.

MARTIN VAN BUREN—HIS MEASURES.

The tone which the Federalists lately began to assume, was that of full confidence that they would overwhelm Mr. Van Buren at the next Presidential election; but the result of the election in the "Keystone State," must now convince them, that all their fond hopes are idle and visionary, and that they are doomed to disappointment & defeat.

In the late contest in this State for Governor, it was the intention of the Democratic party, studiously to avoid any connection with the affairs of the General Government, but this would not satisfy the Federalists, who forced the Democratic party to rally under the banner of Martin Van Buren, and to sustain the measures of his Administration. They contended that Mr. Van Buren was in the field, and that if the Democratic party should succeed in electing their Governor, it would be a manifest proof that he would get the vote of Pennsylvania at the next election, and that the Sub-Treasury scheme, was a popular measure. Not a paper issued from their numerous presses from one end of the State to the other, that did not place Mr. Van Buren in the front rank, and all their artillery was pointed at his stronghold upon the affections of the people. And to show that the Democratic party had full and entire confidence in Mr. Van Buren, and his measures, high encomiums were bestowed upon him, and the policy of his Administration was applauded by every township, county, or district meeting that was held in the State, anterior to the election. That the facts here detailed are manifestly true, we appeal to all the Federal papers of the State. They dare not, they cannot deny, that they urged the election of Mr. Ritner upon the ground, that if they succeeded in electing him, they would prostrate Mr. Van Buren, and defeat the Sub-Treasury, which is a principal measure of his Administration.

The Democracy met them at every point, took them at their word, and the victory is so signal and complete, that the enemy is compelled to retire from the contest, and leave Mr. Van Buren in full possession of the field.

The people have recorded their judgment of approval in favor of the measures of Mr. Van Buren's Administration, in a manner so decisive and convincing, that it will be madness and folly for the Federalists even to make a show of opposition to him in Pennsylvania. They have lost their Governor, and with him, all their patronage and power. Antimasonry and Abolitionism that were introduced as collateral props to Federalism, have been pulled down and scattered, and it will be impossible for the Federalists again to rally these discomfited and disheartened factions in opposition to the President of the people's choice.

That Mr. Van Buren will be reelected President, no one acquainted with the political history of the country will pretend to doubt. The contest will be an easy one, and it is quite possible Mr. Clay will submit to be hauled off the course, and Gen. Harrison placed upon the forlorn hope.

The Sub-Treasury in Pennsylvania is popular—very popular. We venture to predict that if the isolated question of a separation of Bank and State was submitted to a vote of the people of Pennsylvania, there would be a vast and unprecedented majority in favor of the separation. The separation of Bank and State is becoming nearly if not quite as favorite a measure, as the separation of Church and State, and the popularity of the measure will grow until a final separation is effected.

From the South Carolinian.

INDEPENDENT TREASURY—FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

There is a habit of assertion, with some men, who don't know what they are talking about, that the public money will not be safe in the hands of public officers. A few facts will show which have been most faithful depositories, the collectors or the banks. Since 1789, the immense sum of ($10,053,000,000,) ten hundred and fifty-three millions of dollars have gone through the hands and control of the public collectors and land receivers. During the forty-nine years embraced in this calculation, the whole loss, by these individual collectors and receivers, is computed at about one million of dollars, or one-tenth of one per cent. From 1817 to 1834, the amount of the public revenue deposited in the banks, was about three hundred and fifty millions of dollars or a little more than one-third of what had gone through the hands of the collectors and receivers. Upon this, the loss, in seventeen years has been one million two hundred and fifty-four thousand four hundred and twenty-four dollars, or three-eighths of one per cent. besides which, there is about ten millions of dollars of Government money due by the deposite banks, or deposites of Government and its disbursing officers, which was not finally secured at the last Treasury reports.

At New York, about three hundred and fifty-seven millions of dollars have been received by the collectors, and only twenty-one thousand seven hundred lost by defaulters—being about six cents every one thousand dollars, or about one-sixth of what was lost on three hundred and fifty millions of dollars deposited in the banks in seventeen years.

In the mint, about seventy-three millions of dollars have been coined, and not one cent lost by a defaulter.

These things have happened under the old Treasury organization, which was not guarded so carefully as the Independent Treasury would have been, if the bankites had not defeated it. That bill provided that larger bonds should be given by public officers, and that if one of them used, lent, or permitted the public money to be used, while in his charge, he should be indicted as a *felon* and fined and imprisoned. Now, can you punish a bank, and make it honest? If it uses your money, can you imprison it, and fine it? Can you *disgrace* it, by making it a *felon?*

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

☞Our Democratic editorial brethren are enjoying themselves in fine style over the result of their labors. If men ever deserved the honor of a victory, it is the Democratic editors of our county papers in Ohio. Without ever one criss or miss fire, they came gallantly to the battle, and backed by as noble citizens in a political fight as ever peopled any State, victory was a matter of course.

Statesman.

True gentlemen of the Statesman, & thanks to you for the compliment. A nobler set of fellows never battled in any cause, and never did a more daring and intrepid Captain lead to the charge than he of the Statesman, and a prouder victory was never won.—We are proud to see promotions in the ranks of our contemporaries of the quill. Our neighbor of the "Western Telegraph" goes to Congress.—The senior editor of the "Ohio Eagle" is elected to the Legislature, and the Democracy of the 16th district have honored the editor of the "Warren News-Letter" with their suffrages for Congress, though they had not the numbers to elect him.

We congratulate our brother editors on this noble reward for their labors. Such laurels as the suffrages of freemen won in conducting a public press are prouder trophies by far than medals and laurels won in the battle field. Not less do we congratulate our friends of the Statesman who have so ably, and so ardently battled for those principles and measures which have won for us so proud a Victory.—*Ohio Sun.*

THE CONSERVATIVES.

This little band of Traitors, who were willing to sell their Country, to the Banks, are held in the utmost contempt by both parties. The New York Courier and Enquirer, one of the most able whig papers in the country, in speaking of the Conservatives, he says:—

"They are the men who are to be bought by a profitable contract—a portion of Indian spoils—the privileges of the public money. They are men steeped to the lips in political treachery, whose names are a byeword and scorn among all honest men, and who disgrace and degrade any party to which they become attached. They are like banditti hovering on the wings of two contending armies, and selling their services to the highest bidder. We are willing to lose such men. Numerically insignificant, and personally contemptible, and their alliance only is to be feared—their friendship is more dangerous than their hostility."

The New York Evening Post, fearing that the Conservatives, may attempt to creep into our ranks again, he says:

"It is to be hoped that they will make no attempt to fasten themselves again on the democratic party, by giving any support to the candidates we have nominated. We want not their presence in the party, to corrupt and distract it by their selfish projects and perpetual intrigues—we want not their few hundred votes; we are strong enough to beat the whigs without them. They are not numerous enough to withdraw any essential strength from our party by keeping aloof from it; but they are unprincipled & active enough to weaken it by mingling with it."

Wm. L. May, at the federalists' feast, declared that the Conservatives held the "ballace of power." By this time he has learned that the people hold all the power, and that he and his' noble little band" of traitors, are treated with the utmost contempt even by the Federalists. Verily, they have their reward.

Springfield Republican.

"Stop that Ball."—When the news from Maryland was received yesterday morning, it was thought best to despatch an express to the editor of the Boston Post, requesting the Democracy of Massachusetts to "hold up" —lest, carrying that State also, we should be too strong—and find ourselves in the awkward predicament of having no enemy to fight. We beseech our friends in Massachusetts to "*stop that ball.*" [*Eastern Argus.*

ANOTHER SCHEME OF THE DETROIT SWINDLERS.

EXAMINE YOUR MONEY!!

Some weeks since, we alluded to the fact that the Detroit Wild Cat whigs were not satisfied with having swindled the citizens of Illinois out of thousands of dollars by the establishment of fictitious banks under the name of Sandstone, Lapeer, Jackson Co., Gennessee Co., Wayne Co., &c., but were now endeavoring to carry their swindling schemes still further by the issuing of Post Notes. Granting that the prime movers in this affair were honest men, we can see no reason why the people should take their notes payable a year after date without interest whilst they exact six per cent of their creditors and require a renewal of their notes every few months with the best of security. But, when we know that they are con-summate knaves and as such, are indicted in several counties in their own state for their wild cat operations, why should we, citizens of another state, trust them for a single moment.

We learn that men have been found in our city base enough to enlist in this swindling enterprise of their brother whigs of Detroit and have already succeeded in passing a few bills upon a few honest German laborers with which they cannot buy an article of food or raiment in our city. We tell our citizens, more particularly the laboring classes, to examine their Detroit money and see that it is payable on demand; for none other is current. It is rather surprising that the very men engaged in passing these Post Notes were the loudest in denunciation of the Administration for deranging the currency at the last election. It is not their knavery, however, that surprises us but their bare-faced impudence in now doing what, two months ago, they branded as infamous crime in the democratic party. Again we tell our citizens to beware of Post Notes!!—*Chicago Democrat.*

DOUGLASS NOT YET DEFEATED.

By reference to the official returns in another column it will be seen that Gov. Duncan and Col. Field were able to elect Stuart by a majority of FIVE VOTES ONLY, the vote standing 18,242 to 18,247. And this after a resolute determination on their part to elect him under any circumstances and two barbacues had been appointed in honor of the whig victory. But Gov. Duncan and Col. Field are not the people. The people have elected Stephen A. Douglass to the next Congress from this district by quite 101 majority and we challenge Mr. Stuart to refer the matter to the people for their final decision. Let the election come when it will, next week or next year, we fear not the result. Mr. Douglass was the peoples candidate, was elected by the people and by the people's representatives will be admitted to the next Congress. It is a sad mistake that the whigs are then to have a majority. Mr. Stuart need not lay that "flattering unction to his soul." The late election speaks two plainly to be mistaken. And he may as well throw up his fraudulent certificate at once. We are anxious for this because we hate to have Mr. Douglass creep into Congress by so small a majority. We want to send him there respectably; which we certainly will do, if the matter is again refered to the people. And the whigs know this. They know well that the "Little Giant" would get 20,000 votes at another trial whilst the self styled "Giant Killer" could not get near so many as did before.—*Chicago Democrat.*

Daring Robbery.—On the night of the 24th of October, the Store of Geo. W. Grubb, in Springfield, was entered it is supposed by means of a false key, by two persons, who after tying the hands and feet and binding up the eyes of a young man that they found in bed, robbed it of money and property to the amount of several hundred dollars. Mr. Grubb, on going to the Store about eight o'clock, in the morning, found his clerk tied hands and feet together, and a rope with a loope around his neck which would tighten by any effort to strugle, and a heavy piece of iron tightly tied in his mouth. One of the robbers was a tall elderly man, who wore a dark jeans coat, dark and grey hair, short whiskers and bony face; and the other was, a smaller man. A reward of fifty dollars has been offered for the apprehension of the thieves and the recovery of the property.

Several other robberies have been committed in our town recently.

Springfield Republican.

We learn unofficially that James Turney, Esq. of Greene county, has been appointed Register of the Land office at Galena, Illinois, *vice* Mr. Truett, resigned.

This appointment makes another vacancy in the State Senate. We have not as yet heard of Mr. Turney's resignation, and of course do not know at what time the election to fill the vacancy takes place.—*Illinois Vandalia Register.*

The New Orleans True American, states that Mr. Prentiss, member of Congress from Mississippi, has resigned his seat. Mr. P. is one of the wing members that so much fuss was made about in Congress, in contesting his election. His place will undoubtedly be filled by a Van Buren Democrat.

[*Illinois Register.*

The "Lost Tribe" of New York held a convention at Syracuse on the 3d instant. We understand that they made no nomination for State officers, but agreed to vote against the Democratic ticket. Conservatism is now fully merged in Federalism, and the world will have occasion no more to laugh at the silly gambols of the most "miserable" faction that ever took the name of a party. These "children of the *mist*" numbered about 100; most of them old fashioned Federalists, who acted as wire pullers and prompters in the farce.—*New Haven Register.*

TO THE PUBLIC.

I deem it a duty I owe to myself and my friends, to correct some misstatements that have been made by the "Missouri Republican." In that officious print of the 29th of September I find the following:

"Doctor Vandevanter of Schuyler county will contest the right of William A. Richardson to a seat in the Senate. Mr. Richardson was elected by seven votes, many of which were illegal, and it is said one of the Loco Foco Judges of the election pocketed a number of the tickets, handed in by Dr. Vandevanter's friends."

It is true that on the 4th of September I was notified by Dr. Vandevanter that he intended to contest my right to a seat in the Senate of Illinois; and it is also true that Mr. Vandevanter based his claim to said seat upon the supposition that I had received illegal votes, and upon no other grounds. In the notice that I received, Vandevanter alledges that I received twenty-six illegal votes. Upon a careful examination of the Poll Books it will be found that only fourteen of those twenty six voted, and one of the fourteen voted for Vandevanter himself, leaving but thirteen that my competitor could claim as illegal, and eight of that thirteen I could have proved, by evidence too clear to be doubted, were duly qualified electors. Then under that state of fact my majority would have been two, without attempting to reject any illegal votes that were given to my opponent. But I was prepared to prove conclusively that he received thirty-two illegal votes and probably should have rejected forty-eight. Again, about twenty-five foreigners, not naturalized, voted for him, while, (to my knowledge,) not one voted for me. Vandevanter soon became satisfied that it would do well enough for an apology to say he had been beaten as stated by the "Republican," but that there was no truth in the statement, for his ardent desire for office would never give way as long as there was a hope of success, however dishonorable that success might be. As soon as Vandevanter found that contest was useless, he addressed me the following note:

Rushville, Sept. 14th, 1838.

W. A. Richardson, Esq.

Sir:—I propose shall you consent to the same, to refer the settlement of our several claims to a seat in the Senate of Illinois to the people. Should this proposition meet your approbation, please inform me of the same per bearer, or in any other way you think proper, so that a further conference can be had immediately.

ISAAC VANDEVANTER.

To which I immediately replied in substance as follows:

Rushville, Sept. 14th 1838.

Gen. Isaac Vandevanter,

Sir:—Your note of this morning is before me, in which you "propose, should I consent to the same, to refer the settlement of our several claims to a seat in the Senate of Illinois to the people." I do not admit that you have any more claim to said place than an individual who has never touched our soil. The people have decided all that you propose they should decide, and that decision gives me sole claim to a seat in the Senate. But suppose I should resign my seat to gratify your whims—again become a candidate, and that you should oppose me, and that I should again beat you, you could again contest, and with the same propriety propose to refer the matter a third time to the people. From the past I have no assurance that you would not pursue such a course. You have twice been a candidate; both times you were fairly and honorably defeated, and for both offices you have contested the election. I despise the spirit that engenders contest. If however you will give bond and security that you will not again contest, I will resign. I am now and at all times willing that the people should decide upon my pretensions to office, and to their decision I will ever bow with due deference. Respectfully,

W. A. RICHARDSON.

As soon as Vandevanter found that I was determined to make him agree to honorable terms and that I would not have prescribed to any but a hungry expectant that will take office upon any condition, he addressed to the Justices chosen to take evidence in the ease the following obituary notice:

"I, Isaac Vandevanter having notified William A. Richardson, of my intention to contest his election to the office of Senator for Schuyler county, Illinois, in the General Assembly of said State, upon further reflection have altered my determination and do hereby make known that I decline said contest.

ISAAC VANDEVANTER.

Rushville, Sept. 14, 1838."

[Attest.] R. A. Glen.

The above is sufficient to satisfy all that my majority is thirty-four instead of seven, if the illegal votes were stricken from the Poll Books. Then as to the other charge. It is a fact that all the members of the Commissioners' Court who appointed the Judges of the last election were opposed to me in politics and all of them voted against me at that election. It is also true that in nine of the ten precincts in the county, a majority of the Judges of the election voted for Vandevanter. Of this I have never complained. I do not do so now. I believe the Judges and the Court done what they believed was right and I believe they did to the best of their ability their duty. In the precinct at Rushville two of the Judges were opposed to me and one of them was my friend both personal and political, and he is the individual against whom the charge in the Republican is made. At Rushville it was with difficulty that the votes could be taken, owing to the great number of candidates to be voted for and the crowd of persons wishing to vote. After the adjournment for dinner eight persons came to Mr. Seely and gave him their tickets and their names Mr. Seely took their tickets and at the opening of the polls, after dinner, presented them to be recorded. The Judges decided, and very properly, that in the absence of the electors they could not be received. Upon examination it was found that three of the eight were democratic tickets, while four of them were opposition, entire, and one voted the opposition except for Senator, for that office he had placed my name. Then if Vandevanter could derive any advantage from this fact why did he not do so? In his notice he never says one word about tickets that were pocketed, because he knew it would not answer the purpose to establish by evidence the true state of things in relation to it.

I have made the above concise statements which I can prove if desired in order that the facts might be placed before the public, for their decision.

Respectfully,

W. A. RICHARDSON.

For the Statesman.

Will Co., Ill., Oct. 28, 1838.

A momentary glimmering of success, excites in this State great exultation among the federal party.—Although Douglass is fairly elected, yet because by the chicanery of federal Clerks, the Secr'y. and Gov. give Stuart the certificate—this party called on the ring streaked and speckled, the red spirits and gray, of all parties, to join them at Springfield in a Barbacue where they drank, ate and rejoiced together on the 29th of Sept. last, because by this whig artifice of rejecting some of Douglass' votes they elected Stuart by 5 *votes*—the occasion is a great one to rejoice on to be sure, and the victory *is glorious* and more especially as that party have defeated, as they think, the people out of their Congressman by fraud. Among the traitors from our party invited was Jo Duncan, that climbed to wealth and his presumed consequence on the bright name of Gen. Jackson, and then consulted his *nature* by turning and biting the hand that fed him.—This now leader of the whig party, could not attend the Barbacue; but sent in a letter and a toast abusing the democratic party, that he has so basely betrayed and now comes out for Mr. Clay whom he once pretended to think unworthy to be President. Other recreants were invited and some attended—and among the number was Benj. Bond, formerly brought forward and generously supported by Judge McRoberts, who had ever shown a kindness to him and tho't him honest in his professions of attachment to the democratic party; he, Arnold like, since his fall was warm in his denunciations of our party and descended so low as to attack the address and person of his old friend Judge McRoberts: the speech mightily pleased the whig leaders at the Barbacue—for they really hate Judge McRoberts as much as any democrat in Illinois, because he is always at his post—no trick of that party can deceive him and no cajoling can swerve him from the road of true principles—and what is a great and unpardonable sin in the Judge, he did as much as any man in the State to secure the triumph of our party at the Aug. election: He then is a good theme for "*the eloquent Ben Bond,*" whom the democrats in his district for his political perfidy in betraying them, left "alone in his glory" at home where he can "rock in the cradle of liberty" "*until he gets rocked out again.*" This man really wants to be somebody—and had he stuck to principle, he might have been placed 3 or 4 grades below Judge McRoberts in that party. But ambition! O ambition! a great man said upon a time "I charge thee to beware of ambition!! By that fell the Angels;" and no wonder poor Bond fell with his honest constituents and now the man sets to abusing Judge McRoberts for his defeat—and the thing is natural enough, as he knows Judge McRoberts helped to get him elected to the Senate the first time and when he became *white-livered* and went from his professions into the camp of Hittites and Jubesites and is defeated.—why he thinks the Judge was the sole cause of it, and like many other poor forsaken politicians, sets about abusing his old friend who would have been so still had he not betrayed his constituents. Farewell, poor Bond!! It is honor enough now I know you think to be under such a Chief as Jo Duncan and in the company of the eating and drinking whigs, and *Col. May!!!* Some more of the Arnolds of our party were at the Barbacue, but the finger of contempt could hardly find them out and their names may rest.—It is hoped that they and all the whigs ate heartily and drank copeously, too; even though this party have been croaking ruin and woe upon the country for 9 years past. There is one idea advanced at this Barbacue which I hope we democrats will profit by, and like the Romans, learn wisdom even from our enemies. John Hardin, preached to them of the urgent necessity if they wished to be successful in 1840 and meet around just such another Barbacue table "to support your Presses." "It is by newspapers that public opinion is formed"—"it is the lever which directs matters in politics"—"patronize then "*I counsel you, my fellow whigs,* the free Press." These sentiments are worth remembering and imitating, and let me turn preacher, too, and say, fellow democrats, as we are determined to be triumphant in 1840, let us patronize our free democratic Presses—they are the watchmen on the tower of liberty—they guard the citadel from the approach of the foe, and they ought, they must be cherished—a word to the wise is sufficient.

ONE OF YOU.

STATESMAN.

Friday, Nov. 9, 1838.

We understand that Mr. Lagow, of Crawford Co., and Messrs. Doct. Anderson and Greer, of Lawrence, are candidates for the Senate in the place of J. C. Reily, Esq., resigned.

We have not yet heard of any candidate, nor even when the election will take place in Cook, in Pruyne's place.

Nor do we know any thing of the election in Doct. Reddick's place.

Although five democrats are elected from New Jersey by clear majorities, it is rumored that the whigs are about to defraud them out of their seats.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION.

DEMOCRATIC INDEPENDENT TREASURY TRIUMPH.

Sure enough the Democrats, have elected FIVE out of six members to Congress. Last year all 6 were whigs. The following are the members just elected, viz:

Vroom,
Cooper,
Dickerson,
Kille,
Ryal, } Democrats.
Randolph, whig,

The people of Burlington, Iowa Territory, gave a Dinner to Gov. Lucas a short time since.

We learn from Vandalia, that Gen' James Turney, Senator from Green co., has been appointed Register of the Land Office at Galena, in the place of Truett.

From the Texas Telegraph.

Agreeable to the regulation of Post Office Department, the postage on letters directed to the U. States should be paid in advance, or they will not be forwarded to the place of destination. A large number of letters of this description are now lying in the Post Office at this city, and may lay there months, unless the persons who have directed them shall comply with the terms of the regulation above mentioned.

The same regulation exists here relative to the postage of letters and papers sent from the U. States to Texas or any other foreign country. The postage necessary to the boundary line of the U. States must be paid where the letter or document is mailed, or it will be returnded, or stopped. We saw in the Post office in this place a few days since, a letter directed to Texas, which had been mailed here, forwarded and returned, because the postage was not paid.

Religious Notice.

Mr. Williams will deliver a discourse upon the duty and obligation of communities to sustain the stated ordinances of Religion, at the Presbyterian Church next Sabbath at 1 o'clock P. M.

BEN. BOND.

This defeated candidate for the State Senate, in the counties of Clinton and Marion, has addressed a letter to the Springfield Journal, which letter was noticed a week or two since by the editor of the Vandalia Register.—Since we read the merited rebuke of the Register to Bond, we have received a letter from a citizen of Vandalia, whom we well know, and in which the writer says:

"You will read the notice taken by Mr. Walters of Ben Bond and his letter to the Springfield Journal. His letter was written because Mr. Francis did not publish all of his rude slang at the Whig celebration in Springfield.—Upon looking at his speech, as he calls it, and at his letter, they are nearly the same, except that the editor of the Journal did not publish that part of his speech which contained a rude, and a low personal allusion to a lady at Carlyle, and the gentleman who is now her husband.

"Now Mr. Editor, this lady whom he so rudely assails, is no other than one who was the widow of our late excellent friend the Hon. Charles Slade.—I need not say to you that she is universally beloved and esteemed. Mr. Slade in his lifetime took this fellow, Bond, by the hand, and rendered him all the services in his power, and supported him four years ago for the State Senate, and believe his influence elected him. Any one will now be able to form some estimate of Ben Bond, who, because her present husband did not support him, turns round and rudely assails this lady, in a newspaper—pointing her out, and calling her "*an old silken cord, and hook, baited with a mill and ferry.*"

"The low and vulgar allusion he makes about Mr. Smith and Mr. McLaughlin, of this place, and Mr. Wilton of Carlyle, and several other gentlemen, would not excite any surprise, as coming from such a puffed up, and self important pettifogger, as Bond.—But the Lord save us from a wretch in human shape, whose heart is black enough to assail the feelings of a female, and that one too, a female whose husband had been his benefactor. You, and the other democratic editors, and all editors, ought to denounce him."

So we say. And will only add, that the citizens of Clinton & Marion counties ought to be thankful that they have withheld their votes from such a low, base and dastardly puppy, as this Ben Bond has shown himself to be. His letter fully accounts why he was not elected. It proves that he is unworthy of the vote of any man, or of any party.

The following is the rebuke referred to above, from the Vandalia Register:

WHAT BEAT HIM?

In the last Springfield Journal we notice a letter signed by Mr. Benjamin Bond, late Senator from Clinton and Monroe (*not Marion*) counties, in which he undertakes to show what beat him at the late election! He ascribes his defeat to the "State printer," amongst others, and makes some very indelicate allusions to individuals which do little credit to their author. Doubtless it is very well for Mr. Bond to saddle his defeat wherever he can fasten it; but we suspect that the true cause of that deplorable event will never be revealed by the ex Senator. Perhaps if he were to go into Marion county, (which has not had the *opportunity of voting for a Senator* for many years before the late election,) the stern looks of her *once-disfranchised citizens* might enable him to *guess* the cause of his overthrow! Perhaps if he were to ask the voters of Clinton they might tell him his back was not broad enough for all that he undertook to pack upon it! It is the common fault of great men to overrate their own strength! and it is very certain that no man appears to be so much surprised at his overthrow as Mr. Bond is himself! But *requiescat in pace!*—We desire to tread lightly on the *dead*.

W. A. RICHARDSON, Esq.—In another column we publish the defence of this gentleman against a most unjust and false charge preferred against him by certain whig prints. Mr. Richardson not only fully exonerates himself from those foul imputations, but fastens the guilt, beyond a doubt, upon his accusers. Mr. Richardson is a talented Democrat, and will make a good Senator.

SALARIES OF THE GOVERNORS OF STATES.—That of the Governor of Louisiana is $7,500; of the Governors of New York and Pennsylvania, $4,000; of Massachusetts, $3,666; South Carolina, $3,500; of Virginia, $3,333; of Georgia, $3,000; of Maryland, $2,066; of Mississippi and Kentucky, $2,500; of New Jersey, North Carolina, Alabama and Tennessee, $2,000 each; Maine and Missouri, $1,500 each; of Delaware, $1,333; of Ohio, $1,200; of Connecticut, $1,100; of New Hampshire, $1,000; of Indiana, $1,000; of Illinois, $1,000; of Vermont, $750; and of Rhode Island, $400.

"The Star in the East, breaking forth with such splendor, is, I trust, the harbinger of a brighter day for the whole Union."—*Woodbury's letter at Portland.*

We give below the gains to Democracy since, so far as ascertained:

	Gov.	Rep's. in Congress.	Rep's. and Sen's in Legislature.
Maine,*	1	2	30
Vermont,		1	
Maryland,	1		20
Penn.	1	1	4
N. Jersey,		5	8
Ohio,	1	4	12
S. Carolina,		1	

——*"The Star."

FAIR OF EDGAR COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

Held at Paris on the 27th day of October, 1838; when the following certificates were awarded, viz:

B. B Reynolds, the best Stud Horse;
S. W. James, the best two year old Stud Colt;
W. N. Redmon, the best Mare;
B. Redmon, the best two year old Filly;
John Fuller, the best three year old Filly;
A. F. Zink, the best year old Colt;
J. L. Gillispie, the best sucking Colt;
J. M. Archer, the best Jack;
" " " " " Jenny;
B. Redmon, " " sucking Mule;
J. M. Archer, " " Bull;
D. A. Morrison, 2d " "
D. Myers, 3d " "
B. Wilson, " " Cow;
" " " " Heifer;
" " " " sucking Calf;
J. M. Blackburn, best pork Hogs;
Wm. Hartley, " Boar;
" " 2d " do;
F. Rudy, 3d " do;
B. Wilson, " Sow;
W. M. Snyder, 2d " do;
W. Hartley, 3d " do;
J. A. Kimbrough, " sole Leather;
L. McIntire, " upper Leather;
M. Durham, " Butter.

J. MAYO, Sec'ry.

LOST

ON the 3d inst., between Paris and the Race Track, a large leather Pocket Book, containing 30 dollars, one a 20 dollar bill and a 10 dollar bill. If any person should find said Pocket Book, they will please leave it at the office of the Illinois Statesman.

THOMAS CAMPBELL.

Paris, Ill., Nov. 3, 1838.-as-b.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given that all persons having claims against the estate of John K. Spears, dec'd., are required to lay in their claims at the next March Court of Probate on the first Monday in March next, for adjustment; and all persons indebted to the estate are requested to settle the same with Henry G. Smith, of Hilesville, who is duly authorised by me.

ABRAHAM KELLAR, Adm'r.

Coles county, Oct. 31, 1838-as-c.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undesigned having taken out letters of administration on the estate of Barnabas Marvin, deceased, late of Clark county, Illinois, and having been qualified as such, notify and request all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit the same to said administrators or to the Court of Probate in and for said county for settlement, within nine months from the date hereof. The estate is supposed to be solvent.

SAMUEL PREVO, jr., Adm'r.
RACHEL MARVIN, Adm'x.

Darwin, 5th June, 1838-as-e.
Printers' fee $2.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Thomas Mogan, dec'd., are notified to present them before the Probate Justice of Edgar county, at Paris, on the first Monday in January next, for adjudication. All persons indebted to said deceased are requested to make payment to the undersigned immediately and save costs.

J. MAYO, Adm'r.
of T. Mogan, dec'd.

Paris, Oct. 23d, 1838-ac-c.

SESSION NEWSPAPER,
SEMI-WEEKLY
Illinois State Register.

DURING the Session of the Illinois Legislature now impending, the subscriber proposes to publish at Vandalia, (the present seat of government) a newspaper to be issued twice a week, and to continue three months, at the low price of $1,50 for the whole period.

The semi-weekly State Register will contain a full but condensed account of the proceedings of the Legislature from day to day. No attempt will be made to publish the debates which take place in that body, as they are so voluminous as to retard the publication of the daily proceedings and news.

The great object of the paper will be to publish and keep up regularly with the proceedings of the Legislature as they progress, and no exertions will be spared to accomplish this object. It will be accomplished.

The subscriber has added to his stock of printing materials an IMPROVED POWER PRESS, from Boston; also about 2 or 3000 weight of new Type, which will enable him to put out the paper promptly, and to do any amount of printing that may be demanded.

These arrangement have not been made without incurring great expense, and the subscriber hopes that a liberal public will enable him by their patronage to issue a paper which will do credit to himself and the State.

Subscribers to the weekly State Register, can have the Semi-Weekly at 75 cents, the weekly being discontinued to them for that time.

☞Any person obtaining twelve subscribers, can discharge the account by forwarding $15, eight copies for $10, or four for $5.

SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE IN ALL CASES.

WM. WALTERS,
Vandalia, October 13. Public Printer.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } COLES CIRCUIT COURT
COLES COUNTY } MARCH TERM, 1838.

William Austin, pl'ff. } In Chancery
Vs: } for a
Frances Austin, def't. } Divorce.

THE plaintiff having filed his affidavit herein, stating that the defendant is not a resident of this State, notice is hereby given to the said defendant that unless she enter her appearance and plead to the said complainant's bill on or before the first day of the next term of said court to be held in Charleston in and for said county on the twenty-third day of March next, the matters and things therein contained will be taken as confessed, and decreed accordingly.

N. ELLINGTON, Clerk.
R CANTERBURY, Solicitor.-au-c.
Printers' fee $3.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Joseph Thompson, deceased, late of Vermilion county, Illinois, are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned, or to the Probate Justice of the peace of said county, on the first Monday in November next, for settlement. All those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

MARY H. THOMPSON, Adm'x.

Sept. 29, 1838.—ab-c
Printers' fee $2.

NOTICE

WILLIAM Dugger, John H. Pemberton, guardian of Luvina Ann Dugger and Bailey Riddle, guardian of Jane Dugger, will take notice that at the next term of the Coles Circuit Court to be holden at the court house in Charleston on the 23d day of March, 1839, we shall present a petition to said court praying a partition of the following described tracts or parcels of land situate and lying in the county of Coles and State of Illinois, to wit:

e h s e qr sec no 24 t no 14 n r no 7 e 80 acres
n h s w qr sec no 19 t no 14 n r no 8 e 70¼ do
n w qr s e qr sec no 19 t no 14 n r no 8 e 40 do
n h e h n w qr sec no 36 t no 14 n r 7 e 40 do
20 acres off the south end of the w h
s w qr sec no 25 t no 14 n r no 7 e 20 do
s e qr s e qr sec no 25 t no 14 n r no 7 e 40 do
n h n w qr sec no 1 t no 13 n r no 7 e 80 do
n w qr n e qr sec no 1 t no 13 n r no 7 e 40 do
w h s w qr sec no 36 t no 14 n r no 7 e 80 do

Given under our hands this 11th day of October, A. D. 1838-aa-c.

NANCY DUGGER,
ELIZABETH FOSTER,
J. M. C. FOSTER.

BY R. CANTERBURY, Solicitor.
Printers' fee 1,50.

The Alton Spectator,

Printed and published by Wm. Hessin & J. Clark Virgil, city of Alton, Madison county, Illinois.

The proprietors return their most cordial thanks to the public for their liberal support to the Spectator, thus far, and kindly solicit a continuance of that confidence. They feel proud of this popular manifestation of an enlightened community, to the course they have pursued, and hope to prove themselves worthy of an increased reputation.

We deem it proper, at this time, to make an exposition of the course we intend to pursue, and of the principles we intend to advocate

We are for a liberal construction of the Constitution, as it now is—one that shall develope the Genius of our Republic, and equally foster and protect her liberal Institutions. We believe in the self government of the People; in a Free-Trade, and the disseveration of the Government from the Traffic and Commerce of the Country.

We are for a "firm credit system, founded on a specie basis, broad, deep and solid."

We shall advocate a "Constitutional Independent Treasury," believing it to be the only constitutional mode of collecting and disbursing the Public Revenue, expounded by Jefferson and opposed by Hamilton.

We are opposed to an unconstitutional United States Bank, believing in an entire & complete separation of the Government from all Banking institutions.

We advocate the Jeffersonian doctrine, the right of instruction, believing that the Representative is bound by the will of his constituents, and that the will of the People should be paramount and absolute.

We are for the freedom of Speech, and the liberty of the Press, and a universal suffrage.

Believing no People can preserve their liberties, "free and independent," without intelligence; that a moral and political Education is one of the great pillars on which rest the salvation of our blessed Republic, we shall at all times impress upon the community, the paramount duty of every citizen, that has an American bosom, the feelings of which are in unison with the Genius of our Government, of attending to this great and glorious object.

We shall endeavor to increase the moral tone and political strength of the Mass of the community, believing in no "exclusive privileges," but that the rights and immunities of one class are open to all, and shall take pleasure in holding up to the view of the People, the blessings of a pure Democratic Republican Government.

Our columns will ever be open to, and we solicit the free discussion of all moral, political, and scientific subjects.

In conclusion we say, we hope and shall endeavor to make ours, an independent & a Liberal Paper, giving to each and every class of the community their just deserts, without favor of affection, trusting to the Popular voice for support.

TERMS.

Three Dollars per annum, always in advance. No subscription for less than six months. Four Dollars if not paid until the expiration of the year. Any person forwarding to us $10, post paid, will be entitled to five copies for the year.

***All letters to the Editor must be post paid or they will not be noticed.

☞Postmasters generally, will please act as Agents

BLANK DEEDS, TITLE BONDS, Justices' blanks, &c. &c., can be had at any and all times at the Office of the Illinois Statesman.

For Sale
A VALUABLE FARM,

CONTAINING 320 acres of first-rate land; about 130 acres under good fence; one hundred acres in cultivation and meadow, the balance in pasture: has on it good springs and a well of water; half prairie and the other half (along side) timber: the soil is of an excellent quality. This farm has two thriving young apple orchards on it and a bearing peach orchard; never-failing stock water; near to grist and saw mills.

Situated six miles north of the FLOURISHING town of Paris, and four miles south of Bloomfield and adjoining to Steampoint: has on it a good two story house shingle roofed and weather boarded with a double brick chimney; a convenient barn and stable. This location is in a healthy place and a good neighborhood. To be sold on accommodating terms, and a good title given by the proprietor.

WM. PATTON.

Sept. 1, 1838.-In-tf.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Paris, Edgar county, Illinois, on the 30th September, 1838.

A
Timothy W Adams 2
Jonathan Anderson 2
B
James Brown
Pollard J Brown
Thos Brown
James Bidine
C Beaufort
Banner C Brunet 2
Evert Boice
William Bradshaw
John S Barnes 2
C
David Corey
John Conway
William Curnutt
Charles Campbell
William Culverson
William Chism
Henry Calder
Mrs Jane Clarke
J Cleveland
Amander Coul
D
Amos Dunham
Addison Dugan
Abner Dooley
H H Dill
E
Margaret Elledge
F
Hugh Fulerton
David Foible
miss Nancy Ferguson
G
John Goodman
Bernard Galaher
H
G Hayward
Christopher Hunter
Thomas Hartley
Geo W Howard 2
Elisha Hurst
Miss Mary Henning
Samuel Hudson
Zachariah Hassell
B A Hall
Andrew Hunsaker
Christopher Hansley
John or Wm Hunter
J
Wm James
Saml Jeffers
K
Isaac Kellar
Andrew Kenedy
L
Wm Lewis
Simon Lathrop
Daniel Lane
Dr Joshua Law
M
Bonnet A Murphy
Jas M Miller
William Mitchell
Alexander McCurdy
William Means
Mrs Nancy Medders
Austin McNorton
Danl. Murphy
Harvey W Martin
Thos Mulvany
Wm McCubbin
N
Smithland Newlin
O
Preston Owen
Lutheran Oliver
Henry Owsley
P
Jeremiah Powell 2
Harvey Powell
Henry Parker
James Prather
Archibald Parker
Wm Pearl
Chandler Pugh
Wm J Poe
John Potts
R
Lewis Ringo
Robt Rutherford
Clark Roberson
Mrs Sarah Ann Ross
Bennet Redmon
S
R Steele
David Hess & Salts
C Sisemnore
Thos Stedd 2
David Scott
Jas Stewart
Nathan Start
James Shuff
T
Harvey Thompson
Nathan Tregdon
Charles Thurber
V
M Vanfleet
Garet Veneman
W
Thos Walker
S M Wilkins
Rebecca Wilson
J J Ol't right
Wm B Watts
M W White
Henry Wells 2d

M. K. ALEXANDER, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Grandview on the first day of October, 1838, which if not taken out in three months will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters:

Brown John
Bloomfield Ruben
Barrett David
Clinton James
Dunn Ellen mrs
Denison Rebeca
Dennison Washington H
Flint Wm
Fleming Thomas
Hensley mary
Horton Dan
Hyden John
Jenne John
Landers C mr
Martin William E
Metcall Perry
Nunnelly W W
Shuey Frederick
Sanders John W mrs
Turner Benj.
Traviss John W
Thompson Andrew E
Wayne Nancy mrs
Wright Jesse

WMS. K. PAYNE, *P. M.*

$10 REWARD.—Strayed from the subscriber about two weeks since eight Sows, in pig; supposed to be five white, and three black and white pied. They are clean and lengthy, with smooth bristles, straight on the legs, lop ears, and tails well set on, dropping downward with out a curl.

The above reward will be give to any person who will deliver them at the Pilot Grove, near Paris,

W. F. BRADSHAW.

Paris, Ill., June 7, 1838-bs-tf.

Notice

IS hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters of administration on the estate of Garret Moore, late of the county of Champaign and State of Ill., deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are notified to exhibit the same in the Probate Court of said county within nine months from this date for adjustment preparatory to a settlement of the same. Persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

WILLIAM PETERS, Adm'r.

Urbana, Ill., August 10, 1838-ls-c.
Printers' fee $2

JOB-PRINTING.

JOB-PRINTING of every description will be executed with great care, on short notice and on reasonable terms, at the office of the ILLINOIS STATESMAN, in Paris, Illinois;

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Danville, Illinois, on the first day of October, 1838, which if not taken out within three months will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A
Andrews David P
Anderson John
Arnett Miss Mary Ann
Arnett Mr G
B
Bullin Nicholas
Brumbult William
Bonn John
Brewer William
Brooks Horace
Brown David
Barnett George
Brunt Robert
Buckner Richard 2
Boys Wesley
Bailey Stewart
Brazely Joseph
C
Cox John
Collison A
Castle John
Cravens Eliza M
Cozick Thomas 2
Cox Sarah
Chenoweth Thomas
Cameron A & Co
Chapman William
Closson Columbia
Cunningham Ezekiel
Comstock Albert
Cummings Nathaniel
Cole J
Carter Chauncey
Cleary Isaac
Clymann Col James
D
Davison Robert
Douglass Thomas
Drake Thomas
Draper Abraham
E
Emery Joseph
Erwin John
F
Finley Mahlon 2
Fait Henry C
G
Gibson David 2
Grace Philip
Gibson John M
Godfrey George
Grider Archibald
H
Hickman Morgan
Hunter Samuel
Haines Elijah C
Hatman Andrew
Hall John
Howard George W
House John
Hale Philo
Henson Gideon
Hoar Isaac S
Higgins Emily
Hering Jacob
Holman John S
Hays Moses
Helm William
Harrison Gen Bottical 4
Higgins Ebenezer
Haller Mary
I
Irwin Francis
Irwin William
Irvin Thomas
J
Jordan Johnson H
K
Keef David
L
Lewis Joseph
Lake Isaac
Lane Benjamin
Loughborough P S
M
McKibben Thomas
Murphy & Bundy
Martin William
McRoberts Samuel
Moss William
Mills Samuel
Minton James
Michael Robert
Morgan Franklin L
McNeely Benjamin
McCurty Jonathan
M'Cutchan George
McArdle John
Mukenson Darius
Meryhebl Emanuel
McCawley Joshua
Morgan Levi
N
Neck William
Newell James
Nickum Abraham
O
Oral James
O'Neal Daniel
Outen Elenor Miss
P
Purham John
Pugh John
Phelps Jonathan
Price Drucilla
Pile William
Parkins Joseph
Parish Joshua
Prather James
R
Rowell David
Rockhold Benj W
Rowling James W
Rathburn Patrick
Rees David or William Rice
Rodrick Daniel
Rowett Samuel J
Rowell & Gilbert 2
Russell William E
Ross Robinson 2
S
Slake Michael
Sainer Moses
Starret Dr A G
Sheriff of Vermilion co 3
Sugg Ebr. S Dr 2
Switzer John
Starr Jeremiah
Scott Moses
Seymour William
Sugg Dr John G
Siree George
Smith Nehemiah 4
Smith Lyman G
Smith Richard J 2
Smith John
Smith Hex. B J
T
Thompson Joseph
Tilton A F
Thomas Joseph
Thoroughm in Sanford
Trimmell William
Timmons Elsy
Thompson Polly
V
Vandarieer Matthew 3
Venom Col Thomas
W
Wightman Addison
Welch Isaiah
Wilson James
Wheeler Russell
Wilkins Irvin
Wilson Byram F
Walton James
Walters James
Welch John
Williams Amos 2

AMOS WILLIAMS P. M.

Danville, Ill., October 1, 1838.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Coles C. H., Ill., on the first October, 1838, which if not taken out by the first of January next will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters:

A
Abbot Henry
Ashmore Casandra
Allison Joseph 2
B
Batman Isaac
Blair Thomas
Baram John
Bales John
Brownley Z Cross
C
Clipper mr
Campfield Henry
Crabtree miss Eliz.
Clark James
Carner Ambros
D
Dukes Robert
Dexter Carlyle J
Duffield Dr
Davis Geo 2
Dugger Wm
E
Ewing Wm
Eddington John
Eaten Olidia P
Elross John
Ethington Wm
G
Goble Benj.
Graham J P
Gilbreth Saml Esq
Gill James
Gaston Gibson
Giddins Wm
H
Huffman John
J
James Lewis
Jones Elisha
K
Kullins Henry
L
Lake And.
Lockhart Wm
Letner sarg't.
M
Miller John
May John
Morgan John
Melvin Ansel
Mount Z Tonny
Miller Elbert 2
Marshall Josiah
Mitchell A F
McAllister Danl.
Mitchell J B
Miller Anthony
Mcmillin Wm
McRenolds Robt.
N
Nowland Bernard
Needam Elias
Nordyke moses F
O
Owens J C
P
Pain miss Abigail
Paling miss Roda
Pemberton J A
R
Renolds miss mary
Renolds Wm
S
Smith H Dr
Shy Jacob 2
Starkweather E M
Smith Jesse
Sease John
Smith Wm
Steepleton St.
Seargeant H W
T
Taylor Stephen 2
W
Wilson Eld. Geo
Walker Stanly B
Watson Wm
Washburn Sylvester

C. S. MORTON, P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE undersigned executors of the last Will and Testament of the late Matthew Van Dereen, Esq., will settle and adjust all claims against the estate of the deceased, at the office of the Court of Probate in Danville, on the first Monday of January next, when and where all persons interested will please to attend.

SAML. McROBERTS,
JOHN C. ALEXANDER,
EXECUTORS.

Danville, Illinois, Aug 23, 1838.—Im-c.

JOB-PRINTING done with despatch.

PROSPECTUS OF THE
WABASH ENQUIRER.

INFLUENCED by the increasing growth and importance of Terre-Haute, and the rapidly augmenting population of its vicinity, as well as by the encouragement of many prominent individuals of the county of Vigo, it is proposed by the subscriber to establish in Terre-Haute a new newspaper, to be entitled

The Wabash Enquirer.

It is of course proper, in soliciting for this project the support of the community at large, that some exposition should be made of the character which it is intended the "*Enquirer*" shall bear—particularly in a political point of view.

Possessing, then, "an abiding confidence in the virtue, intelligence, and full capacity for self-government, of the great mass of the people," we are necessarily devoted to the support of those great principles involved in American Democracy. Believing all men to possess a natural right to equal chances and equal privileges, we shall ever oppose, so far as we are capable, the making of laws particularly or exclusively favorable to one class of community at the expense of others; which have a tendency to exalt the few above the many; or to create in society distinctions artificial and unjust. Considering that the ultimate issue of the great social and political experiment which is now under trial in the United States will operate for good or for evil upon the whole human race according as it may be successful or unsuccessful, we shall ever deem it a most sacred duty to the cause of humanity vigilantly to guard and defend the rights and claims of the people against both their secret and avowed opposers.

Controlled by these and other legitimate democratic principles, we naturally shall be found among the friends and supporters of the present Administration of the General Government, believing, as we do—how much soever its measures may now be misrepresented and misunderstood,—that it merits and will receive the approbation of a large majority of the American people.

That the greater number of the measures of the Administration have been extensively misrepresented by its opponents, and misunderstood by many people, is a fact too well known to every democrat to need proof at our hands. It is important—never more so than at the present moment—that these misrepresentations should be counteracted, and that those measures should be exhibited in their true and proper light. To this service we are, for one, ready to devote ourselves, and ask, with a determination to merit it, the support of that *party* and of *all men*, who "*ask for nothing that is not clearly right, and would submit to nothing that is wrong.*"

Although we thus frankly and without disguise avow our political sentiments, and the course we shall pursue on that subject, we trust we can be influenced by those principles, and entertaining these opinions, without possessing a desire to FORCE them upon others—even had we the power so to do: and that, whenever we may feel ourselves called on to defend or advance them, we can do so with zeal, but at the same time without fanaticism. If converts to our principles and views cannot be gained by fair and honest argument, and by the inherent truth and goodness of those principles and views, then let us be *without* converts. Of every man we would only ask, that they "*hear both sides*" before making up a *final judgment.*

This laconic statement of his principles, is made by the subscriber, that the public may be fully aware of the character of a paper under his control. A prospectus will not be expected to contain any thing more than a general outline of this, as well as other matters.

In the discussion of political subjects, whether of a general or local nature, we shall always endeavor to pursue a temperate and manly course, guided on all occasions by what we believe to be truth and justice, and always being ready, and even solicitous, to receive correction when erring.

In regard to the Miscellaneous & News departments, we may hope, which we can hardly expect to do concerning Politics, to please even ALL! For although we consider politics a subject of paramount importance to every man, we are not unaware that it is possible to have "too much even of a good thing," and, consequently, we shall take pains to make the Wabash Enquirer, if possible, second to none of its class, in the important points here specified.

In support of this project, the patronage of the citizens of Terre Haute is invited, without distinction of party, as a matter of business—for every person is unquestionably more or less interested in increasing the business of a town; while the patronage of the citizens of this and the surrounding counties, as well as the friends of liberal principles elsewhere, is respectfully solicited, on the score of mutual accommodation, as well as to assist in the dissemination of Republican principles, correct political information and general intelligence.

Conditions.—The "Wabash Enquirer" will be published weekly, on paper of good quality, and about twenty-four by thirty-four inches in size—(similar in dimensions to the "Wabash Courier")—the types and other materials of the office being chiefly new.

TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS per annum, if paid within four months after the receipt of the first number; two dollars and fifty cents, if paid within the year; and three dollars, if payment be delayed till the year expires.

No paper discontinued till all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to notify a discontinuance at the end of the year will be considered a new engagement.

J. P. CHAPMAN.

Subscriptions received at M. K. & W Alexanders' Store.

Terre-Haute, July 6, 1838

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } Sct: EDGAR COUNTY, }

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURT, CLERK'S OFFICE,
The 1st day of November, 1838.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That in pursuence of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act concerning the Public Revenue, approved February the 27th, 1833," I, John M. Kelly, Clerk of the County Commissioners' Court of said County, will, (assisted by the Sheriff of said county,) on the first Monday in March, 1839, at the front door of the Court House of seid county, proceed to sell the whole or as much of each tract of land or parcel of tract, contained in the following list, and situate in the county and State aforesaid, as will pay the amount of the taxes, interest and costs due and unpaid thereon for the years therein specified, the same having been returned to the said Clerk by the Auditor of Public Accounts as a true and correct list of lands lying in the County of Edgar, on which the taxes were remaining due and unpeid on the first day of September, 1838.

J. M. KELLY, Cl'k

Patentee.	Present owner.	No of acres	Description.	Year Tax Due.	Amt Tax:	Amt Int.	Amt. Costs
Alpheus McIntire,		161 12-100	s w 31 13 n 10 w	1838	$2 41 cts	0 08	0 21
Jonathan Babcock		80	w h s e 8 14 n 10 w	"	1 20 "	" 4	" do
Lewis West		80	e h s w 32 16 n 10 w	"	1 20	" 4	" do
Same		80	e h n w 32 16 n 10 w	"	1 20	" 4	" do
G. W. Cassedy	J. Hopkins	40	pt. e h s w 5 11 n 11 w	"	60	" 2	" do
Same	Same	80	e h n w 8 do n do w	"	1 20	" 4	" do
Josiah Brant	James Garrett	160	n w 13 do n do w	"	2 10	" 8	" do
Wm. A. Burwell	Wm M Burwell	640	section 21 do n do w	"	9 10	" 32	" do
Joseph Curtis		160	n e 32 do n do w	"	2 40	" 8	" do
Joseph Dixon		160	s w 22 do n do w	"	2 40	" 8	" do
George Beckwith		80	n h s e 22 do n do w	"	1 20	" 4	" do
James Garrett		160	s w 23 do n do w	"	2 40	" 8	" do
Joseph Dixon	Reason Shelby	80	n h s e 28 do n do w	"	1 20	" 4	" do
Bazel Duke		79 25-100	e h n e 36 do n do w	"	1 20	" 4	" do
B. T. Lowery	Hill's heirs	80	w h s w 4 15 n do w	"	1 20	" 4	" do
Same	Same	do	w h s e 4 do n do w	"	1 20	" 4	" do
Wm. Lowery	Same	do	e h s w 4 do n do w	"	1 20	" 4	" do
Same	Same	59 34-100	e h n w 4 do n do w	"	89	" 2	" do
A & R Manning		40	pt w h s w 10 do n do w	"	60	" 2	" do
Simon Camerer	C. L. Perker	80	w h n e 10 do n do w	"	1 20	" 4	" do
Elijah T Manning		do	w h s w 13 do n do w	1837 & 1838	2 65	" 8	" do
Jonethan Bassford		do	w h n e 14 do n do w	1838	1 20	" 4	" do
John Van Ness		do	e h n w 14 do n do w	"	1 20	" 4	" do
S & I Manning		do	w h n w 15 do n do w	"	1 20	" 4	" do
Thomas Day		11	pt e h s e 17 do n do w	"	17	" 1	" do
Hugh Fulton		80	e h n e 20 do n do w	"	1 20	" 4	" do
S & I Manning		do	w h n w 21 do n do w	"	1 20	" 4	" do
Alexander Fulton		77 96-100	e h n w 30 do n do w	"	1 15	" 3	" do
Wm. Redden		64 14-100	e h s w 31 do n do w	"	96	" 3	" do
Laban Dillon		157 40-100	s w fr. 1 16 n do w	"	2 35	" 7	" do
Richard Hayworth		50	pt w h s e 1 do n do w	"	75	" 3	" do
James Buckner		80	e h n w 1 do n do w	"	1 20	" 4	" do
Beron T Lowrey		do	no. 1 s e 31 do n do w	"	1 20	" 4	" do
Levi Clapp		do	e h n e 7 12 n 12 w	"	1 20	" 4	" do
Isaac Cunningham		do	e h s e 8 13 n do w	"	1 20	" 4	" do
John N Doak		60	pt e h s e 9 do n do w	"	90	" 3	" do
Same		80	w h s w 10 do n do w	"	1 20	" 4	" do
Esaw D Morris		do	e h s e 10 do n do w	"	1 20	" 4	" do
Ledson Redmun		do	e h s w 17 do n do w	"	1 20	" 4	" do
John N Doak		do	w h s e 22 do n do w	"	1 20	" 4	" do
Same		do	e h s w 22 do n do w	"	1 20	" 4	" do
William Wilson		79 54-100	e h n w 30 do n do w	"	1 19	" 4	" do
I P & W B Venie		6 pt	w h n e 36 14 n do w	"	09	" 1	" do
John Conrey		69 9-100	e h n w 1 15 n do w	"	1 5	" 3	" do
J T Stephenson		80	w h s w 1 do n do w	"	1 20	" 4	" do
G. Riley jr	heirs of L. Stephenson	80	w h s e 1 do n do w	"	1 20	" 4	" do
Wm. Gordon		67 67-100	w h n e 1 do n do w	"	1 01	" 3	" do
G Riley jr	heirs of I. Stephenson	40 pt	e h n w 12 do n do w	"	60	" 2	" do
Joseph Scott	Fulton's heirs	80	w h s w 13 do n do w	"	1 20	" 4	" do
Hugh Fulton		80	e h s w 13 do n do w	"	1 20	" 4	" do
Alex. Fulton		160	s e 23 do n do w	"	2 40	" 8	" do
Samuel H Teft		80	w h s w 24 do n do w	1837 & 1838	2 65	" 8	" do
Hugh Fulton		do	w h n w 24 do n do w	1838	1 20	" 4	" do
Ambrose Field		do	e h n e 24 do n do w	"	1 20	" 4	" do
Alex Fulton		do	w h n e 25 do n do w	"	1 20	" 4	" do
Same		do	e h n w 25 do n do w	"	1 20	" 4	" do
Saml Stephenson		do	w h s e 34 16 n do w	"	1 20	" 4	" do
Henry G Smith		83 95-100	no. 2 n w 5 12 n 13 w	"	1 25	" 4	" do
Geo Hamilton		60 pt	w h s w 5 do n do w	"	90	" 3	" do
Genry G Smith		80	no. 1 n e 6 do n do w	"	1 20	" 4	" do
Same		83 28-000	no. 2 n e 6 do n do w	"	1 24	" 4	" do
Abrahem Boyers		80	e h n e 7 do n do w	"	1 20	" 4	" do
Henry G Smith		80	w h s w 8 do n do w	"	1 20	" 4	" do
Same		160	n w 8 do n do w	"	2 40	" 8	" do
Same		80	e h s w 32 13 n 13 w	"	1 20	" 4	" do
Charles Smith		160	s w 33 do n do w	"	2 40	" 8	" do
Julius Wilhoit		80	e h s e 11 12 n 14 w	"	1 20	" 3	" do
John Wilkinson		80	e h s w do 14 n 14 w	"	1 20	" 4	" do
Vincent Millner		40	lot no. 9 16 15 n 11 w	"	60	" 2	" do
Same		do	do do 14 do do n do w	"	60	" "	" do
Solomon Welton		do	n w n w do 13 n do w	"	60	" "	" do
Jas Creech	Charles Belew	do	lot no 9 do 12 n 13 w	"	60	" "	" do
Wm Fitzgerald		do	" " 12 do do n do w	"	60	" "	" do
Same		do	" " 13 do do n do w	"	60	" "	" do
Same		do	" " 14 do do n do w	"	60	" "	" do
James Winfield		41 50-100	" " 3 do 13 n 10 w	"	60	" "	" do
Cyrus Tabar		80	w h s w 20 do n do w	"	1 20	" 4	" do
Amasa Tabar		40	n e n w 20 do n do w	"	60	" 2	" do
Jubal Meadow		149 8-100	n w 31 14 n do w	"	2 23	" 7	" do
James Harper		141 65-100	s w fr. 4 15 n do w	"	2 11	" 6	" do
Joel Connelly		54 64-100	sw 18 12 n 11 w	"	81	" 2	" do
Same		56 53-100	n w 19 do n do w	"	86	" 2	" do
Robert Brown		80	w h s e 5 13 n do w	"	1 20	" 4	" do
Wm L Wilson		40	n e s w 8 14 n do w	"	60	" 2	" do
Isaiah Lewis		80	e h n e 33 do n do w	"	1 20	" 4	" do
Smith Stanfield		do	e h n w 29 15 n do w	"	1 20	" 4	" do
Amos Calvin		39 14-00	n w s w 30 15 n do w	"	59	" 2	" do
Greenwood Davis	(W. B. L.)	166 32-100	s w 24 12 n 12 w	"	2 49	" 8	" do
Jas A Ashmore		40	n w n e 34 do n do w	"	60	" 2	" do
George Philips		do	s w s w 26 13 n do w	"	60	" 2	" do
Elisha Hurst		do	s w s e 33 do n do w	"	60	" 2	" do
Wm P Hicklin		do	n e n e 36 do n do w	"	60	" 2	" do
Wesley Wampler		80	e h s e 5 do n 13 w	"	1 20	" 4	" do
James Hight		do	w h s w 10 12 n 14 w	"	1 20	" 4	" do
Elias Ervin		40	n w n e 15 do n do w	"	60	" 2	" do
Geo Goodman		80	e h s w 17 do n do w	"	1 20	" 4	" do
John Wilkinson		do	w h s e 11 14 n do w	"	1 20	" 4	" do
John M Roberts		do	e h n e do do n do w	"	1 20	" 4	" do
Same		40	n w n w 12 do n do w	"	60	" 2	" do
Aaron Osburn		48 51-100	no 3 e h n w 5 15 n do w	"	72	" 2	" do
Jecob Flinn		40	n w n e 12 14 n 12 w	"	60	" 2	" do
Garrard Riley jr		80	w h n e do 15 n 12 w	"	1 20	" 4	" do
Wm A Brown		86 7-100	no 2 n w 2 12 n 13 w	"	1 29	" 4	" do
Thomas Carey		80	no 1 n e 3 do n do w	"	1 20	" 4	" do
Same		do	w h s e 3 do n do w	"	1 20	" 4	" do
Same		40	n e s e 3 do n do w	"	60	" 2	" do
Philip Randolph		80	w h s w 17 do n do w	"	1 20	" 4	" do

I certify that the foregoing advertisement for the public sales of Lands in the county of Edgar, was duly published on th 9th day of November, 1838, in the Illinois Statesman, published at Paris, Edgar co. Illinois, and that the number of the foregoing transcript and notice so published corresponds with the number of newspapers printed for that week, and that the same was published and distributed in single numbers in each newspaper respectively.

JOHN DELAY, *Printer.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber has taken out letters of administration on the estate of John Craig, deceased, late of Clark county, Illinois, and hereby notifies those having claims against the said estate to present them duly authenticated to Uri Manly, Probate Justice for said county, at his office in Marshall, on or before the first Monday of July next, at which time and place he will attend for the purpose of adjusting such claims.

JOHN SALMON, Admr.

Marshall, 16th Oct., 1838-aa-c.

CASH WANTED.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make payment by the 1st day of November next—compliance will promote good feelings and save costs.

JAMES JONES.

Paris, October 6, 1838-al-bt.

DANIEL BOON,

A full blooded short horn Durham Bull, will serve Cows at the Pilot Grove at $5 00. Daniel is a fine, and unusually large red Bull; for pedigree and other information, apply at the premises.

Paris, Edgar Co., Ill., June 21, 1838.-bo.

NOTICE

CARPENTERS, Hewers and Sawyers wanted on the Rail Road east of Paris, to whom the highest wages will be given.

Apply to Wm. Smyth, Agent for DAVID SCOTT, *Contractor.*

Oct. 24th, 1838.-ac.

BLANK DEEDS, TITLE BONDS, Justices' blanks, &c. &c., can be had at any and all times at the Office of the Illinois Statesman.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned by the style of Whitcomb & Baldwin is regarded as dissolved at the 27th of July last. All persons indebted to said firm will, as soon as practicable, make payment to Mr. Augustine M. H. Robinson, their agent appointed for that purpose. The debts due said firm, contracted at their Store in Edgar county, Illinois, will, however, be adjusted by A. L. Baldwin at that place, by the 15th November next, if application be made in time; and arrangements may be made by the latter class of debtors to pay said Baldwin in such manner as may be mutually satisfactory, in accordance with the terms of the written agreement of the undersigned in the hands of said Baldwin & Robinson.

JAS. WHITCOMB,
A. L. BALDWIN.

Oct. 3, 1838.-ah-tf.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has just received from Philadelphia, a new and general assortment of Merchandize suitable for the season, which he will continue to replenish & dispose of at his Store at Ono, Edgar county, Illinois, on terms as accommodating to his numerous patrons, as any in the country.

A. L. BALDWIN.

Oct. 3, 1838.-al-tf.

Rail Road Lettings.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned Acting Commissioner for the 3d Judicial Circuit, Illinois, until 4 o'clock P. M., on the 7th of November at the mouth of the Ohio river, for the delivering of the timber necessary for the superstructure of twenty-three miles of the Central Rail Road. This timber will be received in large parcels, at two or three points on the line of the Road which runs through one of the finest possible timber regions; very favorable for the establishment of steam power mills. The timber will be required by the first of March 1840.

SEPARATE SEALED PROPOSALS will also be received at the same time and place, for the erection of the Central Rail Road Depot buildings in Cairo city, consisting of the necessary ware-rooms, passenger rooms, machine shops, engine and car sheds, &c. These buildings will be of brick, and are to be put up in a neat and substantial manner, and completed by the first of June 1840.

An efficient commencement must be made of the above work in thirty days after the contracts are closed. Plans and specifications of the work may be seen at the mouth of the Ohio, for a week previous to the day of letting, and information can be obtained by application at the Rail Road Office in Jonesboro'.

ELIJAH WILLARD,
Acting Com'r

Central Rail Road Office, Jonesboro' Ill., Sept 17, 1838 { ab-k.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

PERSONS having claims or demands against the estate of John C. Owens, deceased, are hereby notified to attend before the Court of Probate for the county of Coles and State of Illinois, at the next June term of said Court, in order to have said claims settled and adjusted. Given under my hand this 20th Oct., 1838 ac-c.

JESSE FULLER, Adm'r.

printers' fee $2,

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL those having claims against the estate of Jonathan Tutwiler, dec'd., will attend at Charleston, Coles county, Illinois, on the first Monday in March next before the Judge of Probate, where we shall attend for that purpose.

EDWARD SMITH, } Adm'rs.
ADIN WILEY, }

Hitesville, Sept. 29, 1838-ab-c.
Printers' fee $1 75.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of John Shepard, deceased, late of Clark county, Illinois, are notified to attend before U Manly, Probate Justice of the Peace for said county, at his office in Marshall on the first Monday of April next, for the purpose of having their claims adjusted.

SAMUEL SHEPARD, Adm'r.

Marshall, Sept. 17, 1838.-ae-c.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Thomas Parker, deceased, late of Edgar county, Illinois, are notified to attend before the Probate Justice of the peace for said county at his office in Paris, on the first Monday of December next, for the purpose of having their claims adjusted.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make immediate payment.

STEPHEN K. PARKER, Admr.

Paris, Oct. 19, 1838-an c.

Strayed

FROM the subscriber, living near Paris, Illinois, two Colts, viz: A bay Filly two years old last spring, one hind foot white; also a bay horse Colt, one year old past, unaltered. The undersigned will pay all reasonable charges if information be given so that he can get them again.

THOS J. WRIGHT.

Paris, Ill., Oct. 6, 1838-al-tf.

Rising Sun.

THIS very large and thorough bred Bull will be kept for Cows, at the farm of Jacob Augustus, at $5 00, payable within the present year. Those wishing to improve the breed of Cattle would do well by calling to see him. His pedigree can be seen by calling on the subscriber.

PRESTON OWEN.

June 28, 1838.-bn-tf.

WOOD, CORN and OATS wanted at the Illinois Statesman Office, on subscription.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
Lawrence County:
In the Lawrence county Circuit Court,
April Term, 1838.

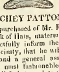
WILLIAM LAMPKIN } Bill for a divorce.
vs
RUTH LAMPKIN, }

AT this day came the complainant and filed his Bill praying a divorce, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said defendant is not a resident of this State, Ordered, that she have notice of the pendency of this suit by publication of this order for four weeks successively according to law, in some public newspaper printed in this State, and that this cause be continued until the next term of this Court. A true copy.

E. Z. RYAN, Clerk.

August 29, 1838—ac-c

Encourage home manufactures!



RICHEY PATTON,

HAVING purchased of Mr. R. M. Rhea, his stock of Hats, materials &c. &c., would respectfully inform the citizens of Paris and vicinity, that he will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of the best and most fashionable HATS.—Farmers will find it much to their advantage to call and examine his Stock, as he intends taking all kinds of country produce in exchange for Hats; and also all kind of Furs.

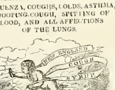
His establishment is directly west of the Court House.

Paris, Ill. March 2, 1838.-l-tf.

New England Cough Syrup,

THE REPUTATION OF WHICH HAS NOW BECOME ESTABLISHED AS THE MOST SAFE AND EFFICACIOUS REMEDY EVER DISCOVERED FOR

INFLUENZA, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, WHOOPING-COUGH, SPITTING OF BLOOD, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS.



PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETOR,
DANIEL GODDARD, No. 8 GOLD ST.
NEW-YORK.

IN presenting this useful remedy to the public, the proprietor is authorized by a Physician, from whom the Recipe was confidentially obtained, to state, that he has used it himself, and in his extensive practice in Pulmonary affections, with astonishing effect. The happy combination of vegetable substances, of which it is entirely composed, are peculiarly adapted to diseases of the Lungs, Liver, and Stomach.

This medicine has been used very extensively, and the proprietor has not known a single instance in which it has failed in giving relief in diseases for which it is recommended; even in cases approaching consumption, attended with bleeding at the Lungs, and where all other remedies had failed, the most decided and flattering success has attended its use. Common colds, which are generally the effect of obstructed perspiration, will yield to its influence in a few hours; when used in asthma, hoarseness, wheezing, and shortness of breath, it gives immediate relief, procuring tranquil rest and sleep. In whooping-cough it is without a rival. It operates by gentle expectoration, and may be given to infants with perfect safety.

The genuine New England Cough Syrup will be enveloped in a bill of directions, enclosed in an engraved wrapper, bearing on it the signature of the proprietor in his own hand writing The bottle will be sealed and stamped on the cork 'New England Cough Syrup.'

A few of the many certificates in favor of this Syrup which are in possession of the Proprietor, are added for the perusal of those who may be troubled with similar complaints.

Messrs. Moffit, Plummer & Co:

Gentlemen—After having tried, by the recommendation of my friends, almost every medicine for a cough, without the least relief, I had recourse to your New England Cough Syrup, and am enabled to say, with much thankfulness, that it has cured me of one of the most obstinate coughs, I ever knew, and shall feel it to be a duty to recommend it to every one whom I find in need of so valuable a medicine.

Yours respectfully,
JOHN P. STEVENS.

Boston, Nov. 20, 1831.

I have the satisfaction and pleasure of informing you that the bottle of New England Cough Syrup, which I procured of you on the 23d of April, has entirely relieved me from a very severe cough which had afflicted me for a short time past. After using a variety of medicine, and finding no permanent relief, I was induced by the advice of my friends, to try your Syrup. The result I have already stated: it succeeded beyond my expectation; and I cheerfully recommend it as a very valuable medicine for all those who may be afflicted with similar complaints.

Yours respectfully,
CHARLES RUGGLES.

Boston, May 1, 1835.

It gives me great pleasure to be able to add my testimony in favor of your New England Cough Syrup, two bottles of which, having entirely cured my cough, which so severe that my physician advised me to spend the coming winter in a southern climate, but the fortunate use of the Syrup will preclude the necessity.

Yours, &c.,
JOSEPH BRADLEE.

Boston, September 1, 1834.

The Proprietor would add, that he is constantly receiving numerous testimonials of the value and efficacy of this remedy.

The above is for sale at the Drug-Store of E F. Palmer & Co., Danville Illinois. Also, for sale as above, the ORRIS TOOTH WASH, a superior article for the Teeth and Gums. The concurrent testimony of the most eminent Dentists and members of the Medical Faculty are united in favor of this article.-bo.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters of administration on the estate of Robert Holliday, deceased: all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are hereby notified that I will attend at the Office of the Probate Justice in Palestine for the purpose of attending to the same on monday the fifth day of November next, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested then and there to exhibit them to me or to the Probate Justice for adjustment; all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

ANDREW NEWLIN, Admr.
with the will annexed.

Huttonville, August 6, 1838-lk-c.
Printers' fee $2

U. C. SHERRILL,
INDIAN & GERMAN ROOT DOCTOR,
DARWIN, CLARK CO., ILLINOIS,

HAS just received a large and general assortment of Botanic Medicines, which he intends to use in his practice. His charges shall be low and those applying for medical aid must expect to pay for it when the services are rendered, except those who live in his immediate neighborhood.

As he has declined visiting patients, he may always be found in his office on water street one door above Mr. James Walters' Store, where he will be happy to attend to all calls. He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for past favors and hopes by giving his entire attention to his practice to receive a liberal patronage.

He will give a short list of the diseases which he has been practicing in for the last two years, to-wit: Scrofula, weak Lungs, Fits, Inward weakness, Nervous Affections, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, Pleurisy, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Dyspepsia, Rheumatic Affections, Cancers, Rickets, Fever Sores, Piles, Worms of Children, Tape Worms, Scrofula, all Eruptive diseases, and many other diseases that affect the system. He now offers to the public some certificates (the originals of which can be seen by any one by calling at his office) out of a number which he has been receiving for the last two years, to-wit:

CERTIFICATES.

This may certify that my child was sorely afflicted with the convulsion fits, so that its case was extremely dangerous; so much so that I had dispaired of its life; and I applied to Dr. U. C. Sherrill for medicine and it cured it in a short time, to my utter astonishment; and his charge did not exceed five dollars.

Alexander H. Dehart.

York, Ills., Dec. 1836.

I do hereby certify that my wife was in a very weakly situation with something like Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia together with a weakness which the female sex is liable to, for five months. I applied to several physicians for her but they could not do her any good; at length I applied to Dr. U. C. Sherrill of Darwin, for medicine and it restored her to perfect health in a very short time, to my astonishment, and she has for the last 7 months enjoyed perfect health. His charge was but five dollars. Given under my hand, York, Ills., June, 1837.

Alexander H. Dehart.

This is to certify that my son was severely afflicted with Epileptic Fits for four years. I applied to seven or eight physicians for him, but they could not afford him any relief whatever; their charges against me exceeded one hundred and eighty dollars, and having dispaired of him ever recovering, I thought it useless to try any more Doctors—but fortunately I heard of Dr. U. C. Sherrill of Darwin and I applied to him for medicine, and he cured him in less than five weeks to my astonishment, for eighteen dollars, and he has not had any symptoms of a fit for the last five months. I further certify that he has been equally successful in curing many other chronic diseases of different kinds in my neighborhood. Given under my hand at

Darwin, Ill. James F. Dickinson

This is to certify that my wife was severely afflicted with the liver complaint together with a very great inward weakness for twelve months. She was so low that she was not able to do any kind of labor whatever. I applied to Dr. U. C. Sherrill for medicine for her which restored her to perfect health in the space of four weeks. His charge was but six dollars.

Fineas J. Flowers.

Test, Elisha J. Tucker.

This is to certify that my wife was so badly afflicted with the liver complaint that she was confined to her bed for nine months. She was almost reduced to a skeleton. I did not think she would live. I applied to several physicians for her but they could do no more than give her momentary relief. I heard of Dr. U. C. Sherrill and I went and got medicine of him, and it restored her to good health in a short time, to my surprise, and she now enjoys good health. Given under my hand at Darwin, Ills.

Harrison Roberson.

Test, Eliza Roberson.

This is to certify that I was so severely afflicted with the Rheumatism for three years that I could scarcely walk a step. I applied to all the best Doctors in my neighborhood, but they could not afford me any permanent relief. I paid upwards of eighty dollars without a cure. I then applied to Dr. U. C. Sherrill for medicine and it cured me in a very short time to my astonishment. His charge did not exceed ten dollars. Given under my hand.

Granville C. Lewis.

I do certify that I have been subject to severe attacks of a Rheumatic affection, which were extremely excruciating and never found any remedy in medical applications until I applied a solution prepared by Dr. U. C. Sherrill in the winter past, which effected an immediate cure. I have not had any symptoms of it since. His charge was very moderate.

J. P. Cooper.

Darwin Ills., April, 1837.

This may certify that my wife was very severely afflicted last fall with Dropsy and general debility, I tried a great many remedies for her to no purpose; in fact she grew worse. She was entirely unable to do any exercise without great prostration. I applied to Dr. U. C. Sherrill for her at a time when she was not expected to live and he commenced giving her medicine and she began to mend immediately, and in a short time she recovered to the astonishment of the whole of her neighbors, and she is now enjoying better health than she had for the last six or eight months. Given under my hand at Darwin, Ills., April, 1837. Oliver S. Hall.

Test, Sarah A. Hall.

He has various other certificates of important cures that he has performed which may be seen by any person by calling on him in Darwin. He deems it unnecessary to offer any more on the present occasion, as persons can learn the good effects of the Botanic practice of medicine, by giving it a trial, and thereby become their own judges.

U. C. SHERRILL.

N. B. Just received on commission a quantity of "Miles' Compound Extract of Tomato, a substitute for Calomel." This medicine is made into pills of 3 grains each, and it will produce all the beneficial effects of that hurtful drug, (Calomel,) without doing the least injury, and he does not hesitate in recommending it to the public as a safe and efficacious medicine, because it acts in harmony with all the known laws of Nature.

He has also on hand a few dozen bottles of an article called "Walnsial" and Indian julep. It is recommended for coughs, consumption, spitting of blood, asthma, and diseases of the lungs generally, and he deems it a safe and good article.

U. C. SHERRILL, Agent.

May, 1838.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters of administration on the estate of G. P. Clayton, deceased, all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased, are hereby notified that I will attend at the office of the Probate Justice for the purpose of attending to the same, on the first Wednesday in December next at the Court house in Palestine; and all persons having claims against said estate are requested then and there to exhibit them to me or to the Probate Justice for adjustment.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

DAVID Y. ALLISON, Admr.
of George P. Clayton, deceased.

Palestine, Ill., Oct 3, 1838-al-c.